

President Two Bulls illustrated the seriousness of the public safety crisis by telling the committee of one case. A young woman living on the reservation received a restraining order against an ex-boyfriend who battered her. One night she was home alone and woke up as he attempted the break into her home with a crowbar. She immediately called the police, but due to the lack of land lines for telephones and the spotty cell phone coverage, the call was cut off three times before she reported her situation to the dispatcher. However, the nearest officer was 40 miles away. Even though the young police officer who took the call started driving to her home at 80 miles per hour, by the time he arrived, the woman was severely bloodied and beaten. The perpetrator was nowhere in sight.

All Americans should be outraged by this grossly inadequate law enforcement infrastructure which is clearly ill-equipped to deter, prevent or prosecute crimes and criminals. For families who take a basic sense of safety and security for granted, these stories should serve as a wake-up call.

And it is not an isolated incident. As I meet with tribal leaders throughout South Dakota and Indian country, I know that these tragic stories are not unique to the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Amnesty International has reported that violence against Native women is particularly widespread. American Indian and Alaska Native women are more than 2½ times more likely to be raped or sexually assaulted than women in the United States in general. Yet the majority of these crimes go unpunished.

While addressing the lawless conditions in Indian country will require significant changes in the way that the Federal Government works with tribes, as well as a meaningful influx of resources into reservations in most need, H.R. 1924, the Tribal Law and Order Act, is an important step to addressing the complex and broken system of law and order in Indian country. This bill would establish accountability measures for the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice with regard to tribal law enforcement. This bill also seeks to increase local control to tribal law enforcement agencies and to authorize additional resources for tribes to address the safety and security needs of their communities.

Specifically, this bill would clarify the responsibilities of Federal, State, tribal and local governments with respect to crimes committed in tribal communities. It would increase coordination and communication among Federal, State, tribal and local law enforcement agencies. It would empower tribal governments with the authority, resources and information necessary to effectively provide for the public safety in tribal communities. It would reduce the prevalence of violent crime in tribal communities and combat violence against Indian and Alaska Native women. It would address and prevent

drug trafficking and reduce rates of alcohol and drug addiction in Indian country and increase and standardize the collection of criminal data and sharing of criminal history information among Federal, State, and tribal officials responsible for responding to and investigating crimes in tribal communities.

Native American families, like all families, deserve a basic sense of safety and security in their communities. The Tribal Law and Order Act is an important step toward meeting the Federal Government's responsibility to Native communities. And I urge my colleagues to join me in moving this important legislation forward.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### THE CAP-AND-TAX BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, it looks like the Energy and Commerce Committee is moving forward in addressing and moving on the cap-and-tax bill. And I'm coming to the floor to just talk about the real-world implications of what this bill might do. The basic premise is this: carbon fuels are bad, whether that is coal or whether that is petroleum crude oil. And because it is bad, we are going to have to monetize it, which means put additional cost on that to decrease people's use of that fuel.

There are problems with that premise. We went through the last Clean Air Act amendments in 1990 in the State of Illinois. In the Midwest particularly there were a great deal of problems. This is a picture of miners from the Peabody No. 10 mine in Kincaid, Illinois. They were part of the 14,000 United Mine Workers that lost their jobs in the last Clean Air Act amendments. At this one mine location, over 1,200 miners lost their jobs, and that has caused a devastating effect in southern Illinois.

Now, Illinois wasn't the only State affected. I always like to highlight the State of Ohio. The State of Ohio lost 35,000 mine worker jobs in the last Clean Air Act amendments—35,000 people. And that is not just individuals. That means that affects their families, the small rural communities in which they reside, the tax base for the school districts, the spin-off effects of folks having good-paying jobs averaging from 50 to \$70,000 a year with benefits, gone.

□ 1700

This is an editorial in the Wall Street Journal yesterday. They used this pic-

ture. Again, a picture paints a thousand words. We know that the economy is struggling today. So this identifies "Ship USS Recovery" with Uncle Sam. You would think that Uncle Sam would want to help lift this economy up by throwing a lifesaver to the people who need it and create jobs. Well, Uncle Sam is doing it, but he's showing an anvil which is listed as a big tax to the drowning citizens. Now, we all may chuckle with this, but that is exactly what the cap-and-tax, cap-and-trade bill will do.

And you don't have to take my word for it. Take the word of someone highly respected, the dean of the House, Chairman Emeritus JOHN DINGELL, who said this in a committee hearing just 2 weeks ago, "Nobody in this country realizes that cap-and-trade is a tax, and it's a great big one."

If you don't want to take his word for it, take the word of now President Barack Obama, who was quoted as saying, "Under my plan of the cap-and-trade system, electricity rates would necessarily skyrocket. That will cost money. They will pass that money on to consumers."

Now, that's real money to real citizens, citizens like these folks right now who are drowning in the inability to either make their own payments or for the manufacturing sector of our society to compete today.

What we fear, if the Democrats are successful, is that we have a hard time competing in the manufacturing sector around the world. We usually are able to compete because of low-cost power and a very efficient manufacturing sector. We can't compete on wages. We can't compete on environmental restrictions of sovereign nations. So if we take another variable off the table of how we can compete, what will happen is this: We will drive more manufacturing companies offshore to countries that aren't going to comply with monetizing carbon. Who are these countries? China, India, who have stated over and over again they don't care what the United States is going to do, they are going to continue to build, in the case of China, one new coal-fired power plant every 10 days. What we could do is we could go all the way down to zero and the world's carbon dioxide emissions are going to increase.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### COST OF THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.